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THE LEGISLATURE.

CEREMONIES ATTENDING ITS OPENING THIS MORNING.

Full Text of President Dole's
Inaugural Address—Large
Audience Present.

The room now known as the Council Chamber at the Executive building was crammed to its utmost this morning with the elite of Honolulu, the ladies largely predominating. Numbered seats had been provided for the diplomatic and consular corps, and naval officers. On the extreme left seats were reserved for Mrs. Dole and the Cabinet ladies. Facing the diplomatic corps were seats for Government officials of all degrees, Judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts and ex-Councillors. Four seats were provided for the press representatives when at least eight were required.

A few minutes after twelve the Senate came in in a body and took seats in front. They were followed by the Representatives, all of whom were present except two. Shortly afterwards President Dole came in at the side door and took his stand on the dais. Rev. Alex. Mackintosh in surplice then advanced and offered up prayers for the welfare of the Republic, the Legislature, the President and the people generally, closing with the benediction.

President Dole then advanced to the front and delivered his message of which the following is a full and complete copy:

Senators and Representatives:

It has been deemed advisable to convene the Legislature in special session at this time in order that the regular legislative function of the Government should be established at an early date and the temporary legislative authority of the Executive and Advisory Councils be thereby terminated; and also for the enactment of important legislation relating to public lands, and sub-marine cable communication between the Hawaiian Islands and North America.

The annual reports of the heads of the several executive departments required by law to be submitted to me, which are herewith transmitted, furnish a comprehensive view of administrative work covering the last three months of the existence of the Provisional Government and the first six months of the Republic.

Since the establishment of the Republic of Hawaii on the 4th day of July, 1894, the following powers have recognized the new Government in the order named: The United States of America, France, Switzerland, Mexico, Russia, Italy, Belgium, Guatemala, England, Germany, Japan, The Netherlands, Chile, Peru, Brazil, China, Sweden and Norway, Austria, Spain, Portugal and Denmark.

Our relations with these governments are of the most friendly character.

The internal affairs of the country have, with the exception of the insurrection of January last, been in an orderly and prosperous condition. The insurrection was suppressed without serious difficulty, the outlay incident thereto with the expenses of the military court following the outbreak amounting in the aggregate to something over \$90,000, being paid out of current funds.

The state of public health has been normal. While the annexation of this country to the United States of America has not yet been accomplished, it still remains the policy of the Government. Its consummation will

be earnestly sought with an abiding faith that such a result will be full of great and lasting benefits to our people.

In view of the fact that a large part of our permanent population is in a measure prejudiced both in its material prospects and in its chances of enjoying the comforts and beneficial influences of domestic life for want of homes, and land for cultivation under secure title; and also in view of the evident need of the country for a class of small land holders owning and cultivating their respective holdings, as a basis of national prosperity and a desirable factor in our political growth, I commend to your consideration a liberal policy in the administration of the public lands, whereby industrious persons with small means may have special opportunities of acquiring permanent holdings, and the disposition of large tracts of land for sale or for lease on long terms, shall be discouraged.

The Crown lands being now at the disposal of the Government, it is the part of wisdom as well as patriotism to make provision in the legislation necessary to their proper management, for convenient facilities for the settlement thereon, as well as on the original Government lands, of industrious persons.

Such legislation may well fix residence on or improvement of lands, or both, as a condition of title. And inasmuch as many of our population are not skilled in the accumulation and retention of property, a provision where those desiring to do so should have an opportunity of acquiring inalienable homesteads, would doubtless be of great value to them as well as to the State.

For want of a land policy heretofore, carried out in legislation favoring such a settlement of the public domain, the difficulties of acquiring small holdings have been almost prohibitive to persons of small means. The Homestead law of 1884 made a beginning and has furnished valuable experience, but it is inadequate to the work which is now demanded from social, material and political standpoints. The following figures are expressive of the state of land matters in the past, and are significant rather of the want of facilities in obtaining Government land, especially out of Honolulu, than of want of a demand therefor. During the year ending July 4, 1894, there were thirty-eight Government land sales, aggregating \$20,590.15, of which thirty were lands in Honolulu and vicinity, aggregating \$18,061, and only eight were of lands in all the rest of the Islands outside of Honolulu, and aggregating \$2,529.15. During the past year, from July 4, 1894, to the present time, there have been twenty-one Government land sales, aggregating \$14,260.95, of which fifteen were sales of lands in Honolulu and vicinity, aggregating \$11,953, and only six of lands in other parts of the Islands, aggregating \$2,307.95. Of the fourteen lands out of Honolulu sold by the Government during the last two years, eight were under one hundred acres each.

A bill elaborating such a land policy as outlined above will be submitted to you by the Minister of Interior.

The foregoing recommendation in regard to the public lands is suggested not only in relation to residents, but also as an inducement to the immigration of a desirable class of settlers from America and other countries, the importance of which is fully treated in the report of the Labor Commission on the coffee industry to the Executive and Advisory Councils.

The subject of immigration has had the earnest and continuous consideration of the Government.

Asiatic immigration to Hawaii is mainly of a transitory character, experience showing that it cannot be relied upon for permanent population. It must, therefore, be looked upon as largely in the nature of a temporary supply of the demand for agricultural labor.

It is greatly to be desired that while the current and necessary demand should be met, the securing of a permanent addition to the population which will in time obviate the necessity of constantly importing new laborers, should also be kept in view. With this object a renewal of Portuguese immigration has been inaugurated by the Government, and one shipment of 730 persons has arrived.

The Government will be unremitting in its endeavors to further promote the immigration of permanent settlers of a character suitable for the building up of our population.

One of the matters to which I would especially direct your attention, is cable communication with the outer world. Until such communication is secured, Hawaii will remain isolated. To do everything within our power to establish such communication

is, and must continue to be, one of the chief items of Hawaiian policy until it is accomplished. This has been the policy of the Government of Hawaii in the past, but in a passive form. We have been content to grant franchises and privileges and to promise subsidies to various citizens, trusting to their energy and enterprise to meet the expenses and do the necessary preliminary work.

Much time and money has been spent in this way, but so far without tangible result.

The day has gone by when we should await the initiative of private capital in a matter so vital to the political and commercial interests of this country. The initiative in such an enterprise should be assumed by this Government and the work persistently pressed until success is achieved.

The Government has kept itself informed of the various suggestions and plans for establishing cable communication across the Pacific during the past year, and should stand ready to assist to the full extent of its powers, any enterprise having that end in view.

From the information in the possession of the Government, however, while there is much evidence of awakened interest in the subject, on the part of all the countries bordering on the Pacific, there has not yet been proposed any plan which seems certain of early execution unless some new force comes into the field of action.

One of the main obstacles in the way of the initiation of such an enterprise is lack of definite knowledge of the character of cable needed, its cost, the running expenses and the probable revenue. All of this information can be more or less definitely obtained at comparatively small cost. The Government should be empowered to procure the same, and to enter into negotiations with other governments or persons to secure the earliest possible action in this matter. You will be furnished with all of the information in the possession of the Government concerning the subject, and a bill will be presented to you, which, if enacted into law, will enable the Government to move in the matter.

The Minister of Finance will lay before you a supplemental appropriation bill for expenditures, which I commend to your attention.

It will be the duty of each House of the Legislature to elect five members of the Council of State, according to the provisions of the Constitution. I suggest that this duty be performed without unnecessary delay, as the termination of the functions of the Advisory Council make it desirable that the Council of State be selected as early as possible.

This first meeting of the Legislature of the Republic is the signal for the retirement of a body of men whose work is a vital part of the history of the Provisional Government and of the first year of the Republic. I refer to the Advisory Council, which with the Executive Council has formed the legislative estate of the Government for the past twenty-nine months. Changes have taken place in the personnel of the Advisory Council, but the brave, patriotic spirit which characterized it at its first organization has never left it. The first meeting was held on the afternoon of January 17th, 1893, the last a few days ago; 152 meetings in all. These men have served without pay, at great personal inconvenience and yet have never been found wanting. Beside the large amount of legislative work accomplished, the debt of the Executive Council and the country to them for good and fearless advice and support can never be estimated or paid. The memory of their services will remain, I believe, in the Councils of the Republic a permanent influence of pure and incorruptible patriotism.

I congratulate you that the first exercise of the legislative function of the Republic, through its duly elected Legislature, has been placed in your hands; and I am confident that you will find the inspiration of the occasion, and will assume the responsibilities of your position with a lofty patriotism that shall cast its influence upon the years to come, ever tending to purify and exalt the work and the status of the legislator.

At the conclusion of the message the ceremonies were at an end. The President, however, held an impromptu levee in the hall, at which he received the congratulations of those present.

THE SENATE.

This body lost no time in getting down to business. It met at once in what is known as President

Dole's room, adjoining the Foreign Office. According to the agreement reached at the caucus last night H. P. Baldwin officiated as temporary chairman and J. F. Clay as secretary.

The Committee on Credentials consisting of J. A. McCandless, G. N. Wilcox and Cecil Brown reported as follows: We find that the following gentlemen under certificates on file in the office of the Minister of the Interior are senators elected for the several senatorial districts of the Republic.

FIRST DISTRICT—J. Kauhane, Charles Nottley, F. S. Lyman and F. Northrup.

SECOND DISTRICT—H. P. Baldwin, A. Hocking and W. Y. Horner.

THIRD DISTRICT—Cecil Brown, J. A. McCandless, J. N. Wright, Henry Waterhouse, H. W. Schmidt and W. C. Wilder.

FOURTH DISTRICT—Geo. N. Wilcox and W. H. Rice.

On motion the report was adopted and the committee discharged.

Chief Justice Judd who was in attendance then administered the oath to the Senators.

Nominations for president being declared in order, Wm. C. Wilder was unanimously elected. On taking the chair Senator Wilder thanked the members for the honor conferred on him, more especially as it was to preside over the deliberations of the first Senate of the Republic of Hawaii. Mr. Wilder's remarks were greeted with applause.

Senator J. Kauhane was nominated and elected Vice-President without opposition as was J. F. Clay as Secretary.

The election of a Sergeant-at-Arms coming up, Senator Baldwin moved that that official perform also the duties of messenger. Carried. Senator Wright nominated Walter A. Wright for the positions and he was unanimously elected.

On the matter of electing a chaplain considerable discussion ensued, Senator Cecil Brown arguing that if any praying was needed the members could do it themselves.

Cecil Brown moved that it be the sense of the Senate that Rev. J. Kauhane, a member of the Senate, act as Chaplain of the Senate.

Senator McCandless moved to amend by employing an outside chaplain. Carried. Senator Brown nominated Rev. J. Kauhane, and Senator McCandless Rev. H. W. Peck. The ballot resulted 9 for Peck and 4 for Kauhane, and Senator McCandless was appointed a committee of one to notify Mr. Peck of his appointment.

Senator Baldwin moved that a Committee of three on Rules be appointed to report as soon as practicable. The President appointed Senators Rice, Brown and Baldwin.

On motion the Senate instructed the Secretary to notify the House that it was organized and ready for business.

Adjourned till 10 a. m. to-morrow.

THE HOUSE.

The House of Representatives met as soon as the Council Chamber was cleared and elected E. E. Richards of Hilo as temporary speaker.

An adjournment was then had till 3:30 p. m.